the cavity or impeding circulation through the tubes.

In addition to the horizontal grooves **33** or ridges **34** as is shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 8, longitudinal grooves **36** illustrated in Fig. 18 may be provided in the tooth root to counteract any tendency of a tooth to turn in its socket before final setting. A knob **37** (Fig. 19) may be formed any place on the root in specific embodiments to aid in retaining the final tooth.

Rooted artificial teeth being entirely free from organic matter affected by mouth acids, capable of strength far greater than ordinarily required, and formed for their most rigid balanced support in their sockets, provide an excellent foundation for crown or bridge formations. A canine root structure **38** is illustrated in Fig. 14 provided with a dowel pin **39** on which is mounted a crown **40** of any shape or shade desired. A rod, or as is shown in Fig. 15, a perforated tube **41**, may be substituted for the dowel pin to retain the crown in place.

My invention is particularly adaptable for bridge and set structures. Figs. 20 and 22 illustrate two applications of said construction, of which there are many well known in the art. It should be noted that the crown portions **42** are cast in a single unit with the supporting tube **43**, entirely invisible, being molded within the porcelain.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. The method of replacing an entire natural tooth with an artificial tooth which consists of extracting the natural tooth, cleaning the cavity, inserting a flexible filling into the cavity of sufficient rigidity to resist compression by growth of the natural tissues and stimulate gland activity, moving the filling periodically to prevent adherence to the cavity walls, extracting the filling and inserting a rigid permanent tooth of substantially the same size as the filling.

2. The method of replacing an entire natural tooth which consists of extracting the natural tooth, inserting an expansible filling into said cavity, and periodically substituting a filling more resistant to pressure of the walls of the cavity than its predecessor.

3. The method of replacing a natural tooth which consists of extracting the natural tooth and inserting therein an artificial tooth having a pair of tubes from the crown through the root and circulating a medicinal fluid into one of said tubes and from the other of said tubes.

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